NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENBETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICEN. W. COBNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STR.

TERMS each in accome. Many sent by purificial be at the other wender. None but Bank bells current in New York THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy. \$7 per dis. the Continues, both to include p to be, 11th and 21st or each m TARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important ties from any quarter of the worlds if used, will in our for. 239 Our Formign Connerrondents and Page and Page 1 and Page No Fich taken of anonymous correspondence. We do no

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -- Twas I -- Magic Tron WALL ACK'S THEATRE. No. 514 Broadway. -I van At

NEW EGWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -Page O'DAY-SA BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Castle of Torneyan-

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—Gun four Thomes—Con. Nort—Leanung Shall &c., at all nours Love and Livsny, alternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. - ETHIOFIA

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.-ETHIOPIAN

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Cana GAIRTIES CONCERT HALL, 618 Broadway. - DRAWING PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

New York, Monday, August 18, 1869.

THE SITUATION.

Colonel Corcoran has arrived at Washington an has there met with an enthusiastic reception. The preparations in this city to give the gallant Colonel a glorious reception are in fair way towards per fection, and a meeting of the committee will be held at three o'clock this afternoon, at the armory of the Sixty-ninth New York State Militia, in order to confer with other organizations wishing to join

Archbishop Hughes delivered a most importan and patriotic sermon yesterday morning, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. After reciting his course of notion in Europe, he calls upon the whole North to come out in its strength, for "volunteering to continue and for a draft to be made." He said that if three hundred thousand men were not enough, to call out another three hundred thousand. "The people should insist on being drafted, and so bring this unnatural strife to a close" by strength of might alone.

We have nothing important from Gen. McClellan's army, further than that all persons sick and incapable of military duty have been moved out of camp and sent down the river to recruit their health

The news from Gen. Pone's army is interesting Major Fifield had succeeded in capturing several hundred bags of flour belonging to the rebel States, amounting to about twelve thousand pounds. Contrabands report that Jackson's army has been considerably reinforced from Richmond The Union army now occupy the line of the Rapidan from Raccoon ford to Cave's ford, with pickets beyond. Gen. Sigel, who is in the adwance, has driven back that part of the enemy's force which attempted to cross the river on the morning of the 16th inst.

Later despatches state that a general advance towards the Rapidan was made yesterday morning All was quiet up to one o'clock yesterday after noon, the rebels not disputing the moven

An important change in the executive of Ken tucky is telegraphed from Louisville. John F. Fiske has resigned the Speakership, and James F. Robinson, a well known Union man, has been elected in his stead. Governor Magoffin has also resigned his office, and Robinson, therefore, becomes Governor de facto for the remainder of Magoffin's unexpired term. M. Johnson, of Lexington, also a Union man, has been elected Secretary of State. These resignations and elections virtually restore Kentucky entirely to the Union, as by the resignation of J. B. Temple, Acting Governor Robinson becomes President of the Mili-

From Cairo we learn that Jeff. Thompson sent flag of truce to General Hovey, demanding "all the negroes within his lines or to prepare to fight." General Hovey dismissed the flag and started in pursuit, with ten days' rations. Several small fights had occurred in Missouri. It is reported that on the 11th inst. the rebel cavalry surprised a company of the Third Wisconsin Voltateers eleven miles from Helena. Our troops, however, soon rallied and beat off the rebels.

The rebel guerillas were still, on the 16th, carrying on their nefarious proceedings at Gallatin. Tean, Late despatches, however, state that Acting General Miller made an armed reconnoissance to that place and found that the rebels had desamped. Morgan had gone to Hartsville, where, it is said, he had effected is junction with Forrest. Morgan succeeded in capturing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in United States Treasury notes in Lebanon. A report was in circulation in Nashville that seven thousand rebels were near that city. The troops were ordered under arms and cannon were placed to destroy the city on the first approach of the robels.

The arrival of the Trade Wind from New Or. leans, August 6, confirms what we have already surmised to be the true facts of the case with regard to Baton Rouge. When our despatches lefthe rebels had been repulsed, although greatly outnumbering the Union troops. It is, however, true that General Williams has been killed. General Butler has added another leaf to his laurel wreath by the energetic manner in which he at once despatched fresh troops to the relief of the garrison at Baton Rouge; and Admiral Farragut also deserves credit for his promptitude in sending off the fleet, &c. Baton Rouge is 179 miles above New Orleans.

The official order of the Secretary of war respecting volunteers and militia is very important, as it limits the time when bounty money shall cease to be given, and names the day when draftng shall positively commence. When the whole of this last call shall have been raised we shall have the HERALD.

in the military arm of the service a million and a warter of men. The auxiliary force comprised in the gunboats and fleets gives us equal to half a million more, making the United States strength equal to nearly two millions of men. With such a force against it, the rebellion cannot possibly

The news by the Anglo-Saxon is one week later. The English papers are generally silent on American affairs. A scheme appears to have been put on foot by Mason and Slidell to enforce a recognition of the rebel States from the European Powers; but with what success is at present unknown.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The monster steamship Constitution, which left New York July 14 for San Francisco, arrived at Rio Janeiro in eighteen and a half days. While at Rio Janeiro she was visited by upwards of ten

The Treasury Department has issued orders to the Collector of Customs at this port that hereafter all goods laden on board vessels bound for New Orleaes and other open ports shall be under the supervision of an inspector of customs, and that before clearance shall be granted the inspector having had charge of the lading of said vessels shall certify that the manifest presented corresponds with the cargo on board. Vessels arriving from said ports are under no more restrictions than formerly, and there has been no order from the department requiring an officer to be detailed to inspect and make return of inward cargoes from said ports.

It is not the intention of the government to put the last three hundred thousand troops in the field immediately, but to keep them as a reserve corps in the different States. The various rendezrous will be camps of instruction, in which the men will have a fine time for the remainder of the ummer, receiving the same pay and bounty as those in the field.

Jeff Davis' Confederate Congress, the members of which so ingloriously skedaddled from Richnond on the 21st of April last, while the Union army was threatening the rebel works at York-town, having recovered from their fright, will reassemble to-day in the city of hospitals.

Gen. Ben Loan, commanding the Northwest Diision of Missouri, has taken the field. He left St. Joseph on the 11th inst. at the head of a large force, to wipe out the guerilla bands which now A war meeting will be held on Fort Green Heights, Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock, and all business opera-

tions in the city will cease at that hour. The stores will remain closed until after dark. The Secretary of War has decided that every person, whether a citizen or not-that is, unnaturalized foreigners who have voted at any elections in any of the States-shall be regarded as having

exercised a franchise that subjects them to military duty. Every man who votes, if he is physically ompetent, must fight.

Rhode Island has a colored population of less than four thousand from which to raise a negro regiment, and of these the able bodied men would

not number six hundred. The Jews of Chicago held a meeting on the 13th inst, and resolved to raise an Israelite company for the war. Those present subscribed eight thousand dollars to help along enlistments.

The first quota of Kentucky is full, and enlist ents, at last accounts, to fill up the second were going on at the rate of five hundred a day. The Louisville Journal says:-"While other States are congratulating themselves on the patriotic energy of their citizens, we point with pride to the posi tion of Kentucky and the noble impulsiveness which has filled her regiments in so very short a

The new, large and powerful steamers St. Clair and Brilliant have been purchased by the governent, and will be immediately converted into iron

The Tenth New York cavalry, Colonel Lem mon, left Baltimore on Friday last for the seat of

A man named Hoag, belonging to Shorman, Con-necticut, purposely cut his hand with a scythe, to avoid being drafted. The wound bled profusely, and he shortly afterwards died.

The banks of Syracuse have sent an order to the government for six thousand dollars of the postage

The stock market on Saturday continued to exhib strength and activity. The demand for governments, railway bonds and the more popular railway shares was sey was easy at 4 per cent. Gold opened at 1141/4 and

sold up to 115. Exchange, 1281/4 a 127. The cotton market was less buoyant on Saturday, and prices somewhat nominal, and sales made varied both in quantity and sales made varied both The cotton market was less buoyant on Saturday, and prices somewhat nominal, and sales made varied both in quantity and quality so widely as to render exact quotations difficult. The sales feeted up about 300 a 400 bales, closing on the basis of about 47c. a 47½c. (some were reported as low as 45c.) for middling uplands; while holders generally demanded outside figures. The flour market was quiet, and for some grades rather easier, though without change of moment in quotations, while sales were moderate. Wheat was less active, though without easential change in prices. Common grades were heavy and dull, while prime to choice qualities were scarce. Corn was in good request and prices firm, with sales at 52c. a 58c. for shipment East, and at 59c. a 60c. for good sound shipping lots of Western, and good yellow do. at 65c. Pork was quiet, but steady, with sales of mess at \$11 37½, and prime at \$9 87½ a \$10. Sugars were firmly held, while sales were limited and confined to about 300 hhds. Cubas, part fair to good refining goods, at 5½c. Grocery grades varied from \$½c. to 9c. Monasses were steady. Sales of 600 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba was made on private terms. Cofice was quiet and steady. A sale of 300 a 600 bags of Ric was reported at p. t. Freights exhibited more firmness, though without change in rates, while engagements were moderate. Whiskey was firm and active, with sales of 1,500 bbls. at 31½c. for State, and at 32c. for Western.

THE ONLY LIVE NEWSPAPER. - We have beaten our contemporaries in every matter of interest during the last week, with the exception or contraband intelligence, which we could not publish without affording important informa, tion to the enemy. Our contemporaries-the Tribune, Times and other journals-disregarding alike the safety of the army, the orders of the War Department and the oaths of their correspondents, have, to the imminent peril of our troops, published accounts of military movements before they were completed, involving events of tremendous magnitude. Had we thought it consistent with honor or pat-riotism we could have published the same news in advance of our contemporaries, as is our custom; but the character of the intelligence was a bar to our doing so. The correspondents of the New York papers are permitted in the camps, on their sworn promise not to divulge movements of troops in advance or give any other information which would benefit the enemy; and yet their letters from the army are published, and editorials accompany them, drawing attention thereto, revealing what the rebels would pay any amount of money to find out. If our army escapes disaster, no thanks to the radical journals of New York: if it does not, the country will know where to look for the cause of the misfortune. The only live journal in New York does not envy the bad notoriety obtained by its contemporaries in publishing contraband intelligence, the only kind of news in which the

erney Not a Pailure.

Democracy has ceased to be an experiment.
At the outbreak of our civh war the printegrals of Europe declared that this government was a failure. In the English House of Parliament it was gravely announced that the bubble of demooracy had burst. The European journals hypacritically lamented the fragility of democratic institutions, and congratulated their readers upon the great superiority and imper turbable stability of monarchical governmen In point of fact this nation is now only enduring one of those terrible tests to which all nations are, at some periods of their history, subjected and from which they emerge stronger, purer and better than before. There is no nation in history which has not at some time or other experience a similar though less cruel crisis. It is a sort of national sickness which follows indulgence in corruptions and excesses, but which can be cured by the application of powerful medicines, and will result in a sound and improved nation al health. Europeans, however, preferred to repard this test as a final verdict of failure, this national sickness as a national death. We have reversed this verdict by sheer force of arms We have displayed such miraculous vigor and developed such unparalleled resources that preudice itself is conquered and detraction has changed to admiration. A nation lying dead does not raise and maintain an army of over a million of men and build and equip an ironclad navy of unprecedented proportions. De mocracy can no longer be pronounced a fail ure. It has demonstrated itself a great and glor ious success.

Hitherto Europe has been a mere spectator of this test of democracy, and, though neither impartial nor unprejudiced, has at least refrained from an active participation in the war. Now. however, the signs of the times indicate that the struggle of the democracy of the United States has sympathetically affected the democracy of the world, and that before long other governments than our own will have to submito the crucial trials from which we are but jus emerging. The low groanings and mutterings which announce the coming storm now reverberate ominously throughout Europe. Revolutions are contagious. War engenders war. Uness all precedents fail and history ceases to epeat itself, Europe cannot escape convulsions while America suffers so severely. All nations are but constituent parts of a great unit, which we call the world. All governments are affected if one be disturbed. But, in addition to this general principle, there are special causes for predicting commotions in Europe as the result of our civil war. This is a government of the people, indicating its strength and estab lishing its right to claim equality with monarchies and aristocracies by showing that it can maintain its existence and its authority even against a rebellion of unexampled magnitude and resources. The people of every country are strengthened by this exhibition of our strength. Garibaldi is encouraged by our success. The attack upon Richmond suggests the attack upon Rome. Whatever demonstrates the strength of a democracy weakens monarchical and aristocratic governments; because the people no sooner feel that they are capable of self-government than they logically deduce their right to rule themselves, and immediately clamor for power. Thus come all serious revolutions. The success of the government of the United States has made republics possible all over the world.

Events have fortuitously assisted in empha sizing and applying these great principles The aristocracy of Europe have so loudly and assignately asserted that democracy was allure that its success becomes all the more emarkable in contrast with their predic and the natural reaction which ens the people of Europe to distrust their rule and to exaggerate as greatly as they had be fore been taught to undervalue our powers Besides this, the failure of our cotton supplies and the passage of our prohibitory tariff place much of the burden of this war upon European districts in Europe feel the weight of our trou bles in advance of our own laboring classes who find employment at high wages in our armies; and by this time these people fully understand that their sufferings are caused not so much by our civil war as by the ruinous and mistaken policy of their own governments. Europe can no longer disguise the fact that she has taken the wrong side in our contest. Had England and France given this government the moral support which they have vouchsafed to the rebels the war would have been over long ago, with scarcely a ripple upon the surface of international comity, and with no disturbance in the interests of trade, commerce or manufacture. Instead of this, Europe has chosen to prolong the war by abetting the rebels, and now the cotton famine rages; the supply of cotton will be exhausted in three or four months and we are without the means to relieve the distress thus caused, for, comparatively, no more cotton will be shipped from this country is over a year to come. The prohibitory tariff made necessary by the prolongation of the war, deprives Europe of the great mar-ket for her manufactures. The European politicians, therefore, in assisting he rebels have only succeeded in harming their own people, and, while attempting to break up this government, have but jeopardized their own. The blundering, foolish, mistaken policy of England and France has resulted in no advantage to the rebels, in no detriment to this country (as the London Times understand when it says that another threat of intervention would give us three bundred thousand more soldiers), and in incalculable distress at home. This is a bad record with which to go before

the people in troublous times. What occasion may precipitate or inaugurate the convulsions in Europe it is impossible to say. England, alarmed at the prospect before her, is now trying to exculpate herself from the charge of sympathizing with the South, and to quiet her murmuring masses by pecuniary relief. The Queen's speech adroitly insinuates that she has always been neutral, and Earl Russell rebukes the shipowners, who are violating the Queen's proclamation, with an asperity which savors of an enforced repentance, rance seems to hesitate about her Mexican expedition, anxious to be prepared for, yet fearful of provoking, a quarrel with this country, and obviously distrustful lest the second Napoleon should find his Russia in the tropics. If, as reported, France is about to send over iron-clad frigates and gunbouts, they can resist the iron-clad fleet with which we shall | and ruined.

soon cover our waters. Garibaldi may quietly ubmit to be bound by Victor Emanuel's proclamation, or he may refuse, like Banquo, to down at Napoleon's bidding, and involve France through Rome, or Austria through Venice. The war between the Turks and the Montenegrins affects all of the Danubian provinces, and may yet bring Russia and Austria to arms, in which case Poland and Hungary may find their long expected opportunity Where or when the flames may first burst out no one can tell; but it is easy to see that the conflagration will be universal when it comes By that time, however, our democratic government, having shown itself a success, will be ut peace, and we will be at liberty either to almly observe the writhings of all Europe in the crucible of revolution, or to exert our imnense force to stir up and add fuel to the lames, as we may deem most expedient. American democracy is not a failure; but when, tried by as fiery tests, will the present European monarchies and aristocracies prove a

The Work of Our Navy in the Gulf-The

Prizes Taken and Sent Into Key West On another page we give, in connection with ar former list of captured steamers, a comlete list of all the vessels captured by our ruisers in the Gulf and sent into Key West for adjudication. When we examine the numper and character of the captures we may say Well done for the navy;" for, with the ma terial we have had to work with, the success of our vessels has been far better than we had any reason to expect or hope for. Well may Europe say our blockade is effective when this list is examined; for had England been obliged to do the same work, even with the number of essels she has adapted for the business, not half the captures would have been recorded.

The table does not comprise other vessels han those which have been taken into Key West. Could the prizes that have been sent to New York, Philadelphia and Boston-among which are the English steamers Bermuda, Mem phis. Ann. Ella Warley, Ladona, Stettin and others-be included in the list, the sum total would exceed, provided they are all conlemned, over six millions of dollars. Key West, hitherto a port of entry of scarcely any note, has become since the war a place of great notoriety and importance, and the only place in the South where the United States had a court: consequently the majority of the prizes taken in the Gulf were sent there for adjudi-

ation. To our naval readers the list will prove of great interest, for many of them have particiated in the captures and expect to be benefitted hereby. The final returns of many on the list nave yet to be made; when they are received the sum total will amount to at least three millions of dollars-a nice sum to be divided among the few interested. The Circassian and Columbia. English steamers, will alone increase the amount a million and a quarter, and the Adela and Reliance balf a million more. They may be considered four prizes well worth

The list numbers fifty-three, and nearly two. hirds were under English colors, only three, owever, legitimately, the others having the privilege to wear the bunting and carry the rerister by the loose maritime laws of Great Britain, which permit easy transfers from any dag to their own, and a fine opening for rascality y effecting bogus sales, as in the case of ninetenths of the vessels on our prize list.

It requires but a small fee and less time in Havana to transfer a rebel vessel to the care and pretection of John Bull. A rebel flaunting the stars and bars may arrive in Havana in the morning and before night the red bunting at his peak will proclaim him an honest Englishman, pursuing a legitimate voyage, and entitled to a growl from the seagirt isle should she be in any way interfered with on the high seas by

Unole Sam's vessels. The division of our Gulf squadron and the rapid increase of our number of cruisers have who have so long carried on the business of shipping brokers in Havana. The English and Confederate (rebel) Consul Generals have found a terrible falling off in their consular fees; for the issuing of British provisional registers and other documents now amounts to nothing, while six months since it was a daily eccurrence and a most profitable business. It only required an Englishman of easy conscience—and plenty of them were to be found for a hundred dollars—to go before her Majesty's Consul General and swear that he had purchased a certain vessel and was the sole owner thereof, when the necessary papers would be issued, the fee pocket-ed, and all was then right. The newborn Euglish steamer, or whatever she may be, loads her contraband cargo, and, with the same captain and crew with which she ran the blockade from Dixie, clears for Matamoras, and goes to sea a legitimate trader, under the care and proection of honest and strictly neutral England.

We may congratulate ourselves that this work is about over, and, from the present well guarded condition of our coast, will not be reewed. If Mr. Helm, the rebel Consul General in Havana, is depending upon his former fees from vessels that had run the blockade to maintain his present establishment, we advise him to seek other employment, for his occupation is gone-gone to the dogs; and if he waits for its eturn it will be only hope deferred. We call is attention to our prize list. He will recognize many as old friends.

FREMONT AND PHELPS .- The War Departmen as just republished an order issued in June last, assigning General Fremont to a command which he thought proper to decline, as it was sepeath his dignity to serve under any other general. He resigned the command, but not the pay of his Major Generalship. The intent of the repetition of the order is to call him to his duty, and to announce that resignations cannot be accepted in face of the enemy General Butler is therefore right in hold ing Phelps to his military obligations, and either giving him leave of absence nor accepting his resignation, nor admitting the validity of his silly plea that to obey the orders of his superior officer to employ negroes in felling limber, erecting abatis, and performing other labor connected with his camp, would be to become a slave driver, and to be guilty of that sin which abolition fanatics define to be "the sum of all villanies." Let Fremont and Phelps and every abolition officer be held to a strict accountability, and be compelled to do their scarcely be intended for use against the Mext- duty or abide the result of a court martial cans in the mountains, and are not of sufficient | Discipline must be rigidly maintained, othertraitorous shoots are not at least one day behind strength, even if they survive the sea voyage, to wise the army will become utterly demornlized

The Approaching Elections and the

members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, we trust that the attention of the people and the State Legislatures will be drawn to the subject, and that practical and vigorous measures will be adopted to haure the choice of men worthy of the high position and fitted to guide the destinles of the nation in this great crisis of its peril.

There were no statesmen in the last Congress, otherwise the country would not be in the position which we find it to-day. For the last thirty years corruption, party pe and fanaticism have filled the halls of the National Legislature with men utterly incompetent and depraved, and the talent and worth and respectability of the country have shunned Congress, instead of being attracted to it as a theatre of legitimate ambition. The rebellion and the civil war which are now desolating the republic are the natural fruits of electing such men to the high places of trust. The duty of the people is to turn a new leaf, and, instead of electing men because they belong to this party or that, to select them for their character and ability. Let the primary elections be attended by the people or overthrown by their action at the ballot box. There ought to be but one party now, and that is the party of the Union, the constitution and the laws-the party who will support and sustain the government which is standing between us and anarchy without end. Let men of the right stamp, therefore, be elected, without regard to their party antecedents, and let the old organizations be broken up forever and scattered to the four winds of There is the grandest opportunity now for

statesmen and patriots to gain undying renown and do as much for the cause of the country as the most successful generals can do in the field. Hitherto good and high-minded men, abhorring the base appliances by which they must obtain nominations for Congress, have kept aloof and avoided as serpents the degraded swindlers who sold their votes and the interests of their constituents for sums of money varying from a thousand dollar draft up to a hundred thousand dollars. The war done one good thing-it has opened the eyes of the nation to the character of the men who have been representing it. Their frauds, their ignorance and their incompetence have been laid bare. There is, therefore, now an opening and a fine field for the talents of a new set of men Wars and revolutions always overthrow the old party backs and bring up the great men of the nation. Let the people assist n the good work, and no longer leave their interests in the hands of caucuses and corrupt nominating committees, but come forward themselves to take counsel together and send to the capital men of merit and integrity, no matter to what party they may have hitherto belonged, provided they now go with all their hearts and energies for the maintenance of the Union and the constitution, coually against the armed rebellion of the South and the treache rous abolition treason of the North, which is laboring day and night to render permanent the separation between the North and the to make it a great, fixed and irreversible fact of American history. Let one constitutional party be raised from the ruins of all the old party organizations, and let all minor considerations be merged in the mighty issue at stake. When bad men combine to destroy the country good men ought to unite to save.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR OFFICE. We publish in another column the order just sened by the Secretary of War in regard to drafting. It is a most important order, and we therefore draw particular attention to it. It appears that, in addition to the six hundred sand men called for by the government, it is intended to fill up all the old regiments to their original effective strength. This will give us a million and a quarter of armed men in the field. According to this new order no bounty will be paid to volunteers for the new the 22d of this month; that no bounty will be paid to recruits for the old regiments in the. field after the 1st of September, and that drafting will begin at eight o'clock on the morning of that day. Now here are from six to eight hundred thousand men to be put into the field; and all the liberal bounties offered-by the United States government of \$100, \$25 in advance; by the State government of \$50, and by private individuals of from \$25 to \$50, as well as the sum of \$50 to each man to be appropriated by the Common Councilwill be completely lost to recruits if they do not volunteer for the new regiments before the 22d instant, and for the old regiments by the 1st of next month. There is now but little time for men to decide. The best way is to volunteer at once, and leave a snug sum for the wives and children. If the period fixed by the government be allowed to go by nobody drafted in the army will get more than \$13 a month. This is the long and the short of the whole thing. The difference is simply this; men volunteering at once will receive quite a respectable sum of money in the shape of bounties, with which they can make provision for their families; whereas when it comes to a draft every one selected will be compelled to go without a farthing of bounty, and men having families will have to leave them to provide for themselves as best they can. A WET BLANKET ON THE REBELS .- At Fort

Donelson, and in various other battles of last winter resulting in the capture of rebel prisoners, it was discovered that to protect themselves against the cold the rebel soldiers, in the absence of blankets and woollens usually worn, were, to a great extent, supplied with cotton comforters, cotton overcoats and blankets and overcoats made from carpets. Now, as the summer is waning away, and the cold season is coming on again, the question recurs, how will the rebel army be clothed for the pext winter's campaign, should the war be prolonged into the winter? They have exhausted the supplies of woollens and blankets, &c., which they had on hand at the outset; the blockade has cut them off from all outside sources of supply, and their home factories have never supplied one-tenth part of their wants, even in times of peace. We conclude that the rebei leaders, in view of this important item of the soldier's winter clothing, which they cannot, from their own resources, supply for another winter campaign, have been and are devoting all their energies to the overthrow of Gen. McClellan and the capture of Washington before the winter sets in, as the last desperate chance for their Southern confederacy. Let, then, our reinforcements to Mc-Clellan and Pope be hurried forward, so that in this last desperate effort for existence we may be able to turn this rebellion out in the cold and reduce it to an immediate surrender.

Cassius M. CLAY's LETTER.—We give the Hon. Cassius M. Clay the benefit of our columns. in the circulation of the letter which we publish this morning, defining his position with regard to uegro slavery, negro liberty, and the negro question in all its various phases.

Mr. Clay thinks we have done him injustice

in our report of and remarks upon his late speech in Washingtou; but we cannot discover that this letter materially changes the case. He says that "you again refer to my speech in Washington as you reported it, and not as I uttered it, with a view of creating, I suppose, what is now called a sensation editorial, or to extort from me a reply for the benefit of your ournal." But this will not do. It is an old odge of our politicians, when fairly caught by the reporter, to charge upon him a wilful or accidental perversion of their remarks; but, from numerous examples of this sort, we must persist in adhering to the notes of the disin terested reporter against the memory of the interested politician. In the next place, the idea that in our commentaries upon Mr. Clay's speech our object was to extort from him a letter for the benefit of our journal, is a very absurd idea. The saddle is on the other horse. We publish Mr. Clay's letter, to give him the benefit, through our columns, of his own defence, and because just now there is a lull in the war which enables us to trot him ont, as the judicious stage manager brings forward a danseuse or a funny fellow with a comic song, to fill up the interval between the more important performances of the evening.

Mr. Clay is also very wide of the mark in saying that he has never heretofore been honored with his name in our columns. His newspaper reading of the last ten years has been somewhat limited, or his memory must be very bad, or he could not have made this silly declaration. But he is constrained to admit the "sublimity" our "audacity," which he declares "is made respectable alongside of the indirection, the mendacity, the meanness, and the cowardice of your rivals, the London Times, and the New York Times, its feeble follower." and well applied opinion of Mr. Clay shows that, with all his negro emancipation and negro liberty crotchets, he is a man of some discernment. On the score of audacity we can excuse him, in view of his well deserved judgment against that great English blundered called the Thunderer, and "the New York Times, its feeble follower." And so, upon the almighty negro, we submit Mr. Clay's letter to our readers, without further romark, except that it leaves him in the position in which he stood before—that of an abolition impracticable in hostility to the sound and sagacious negro policy of the administration. THE NEGRO ON DUTY .- If fanaticism would

only recognize the fact, there are plenty of

ways in which negroes could be made more serviceable to the Union cause than by placing arms in their hands. The deficien our ambulance service, for instance, have been due entirely to the absence of organisation and system that prevailed in it. In the French and Prussian armies the service is as perfect as discipline can properly make it. A corps of men is specially trained for it, and they are never diverted from it to any other kind of work. Take the contrabands—generally speaking, ble bodied and lusty fellowsinto a corps of this sort, properly officered, and subject to all the regulations and penalties that govern the military? The practice of withdrawing soldlers from the ra to carry the wounded to the rear is one that tends very much to cripple the effective strength of our army, and there is no reason that we can see why negroes should not be al-lotted to this duty. They are susceptible of discipline—as was shown in the army of McClellan, who was the first to place them under ilitary discipline and, so long as they are not called upon to handle a gun or fight, would be delighted to be thus employed. The with-drawal of able bodied soldiers as nurses from the hospitals suggests another service to which they could be profitably devoted. It posed now to employ convalescent soldiers for this purpose; but it is obvious that they are of all persons the most unfitted for it, their own experience of a hospital giving them a distr te for the work, and continuance in its impure atmosphere tend-ing to retard their recovery. There is no better attendant or nurse than a negro. Here is, therefore, another service for which they are well fitted, and it requires only that they shall be subject to stringent milim of their lazy tendencies. In the work of digging and trenching no better laborers can be found, always provided that they are kept under rigorous survelllance. The proper way
of treating them would be to enroll them in distinct gangs or organizations for all these purposes, subjecting them to the rules of the military service, and punishing them as deserters when found attempting to run away. There are at present from forty to fifty thousand able bodied contraband males within our lines, who by this plan could be made to relieve the army from a great deal of tollsome and harassing labor, thereby adding to its effective strength and rendering it at all times more ready to take the field. This is the only way in which the negro can be made of any use to Union. To arm him would only be to speil a good laborer and make a wretched soldier, to say nothing of disgusting white men with the military ser-

IMPORTANT MANIFESTO OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES We publish in another part of this morning's paper a most important sermon delivered yesterday by Archbishop Hughes at the Cathedral, the first he has preached since his return from Europe. It is one of the most significant and important sermons ever delivered from any Catholic pulpit in this country. It is evidently the result of deep thought and deliberation on the part of the Archbishop, and its effect, not only here, but throughout the whole Catholic world, must be productive of the highest consequences. It fully involves the Catholic Church in the perpetuity of this republic and in the suppression of this wicked rebellion. The views thus enunciated by the Archbishop are those of a man of great observation, and prove him to be a protound statesman.

ANOTHER MANASSAS LETHARGY .- The Rich nond Dispatch complains that the lethargy which has fallen upon the rebel government and army since the late terrible battles on the Chickahominy is like that which thowed the battle of Manassas-six weeks of false idactivity. The Richmond editor cannot comprehend it. We think, however, it may readily be solved. General McClellan, on the Chicken